

EUROPEAN ECONOMY

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES • DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Supplement B — No 7 — July 1987

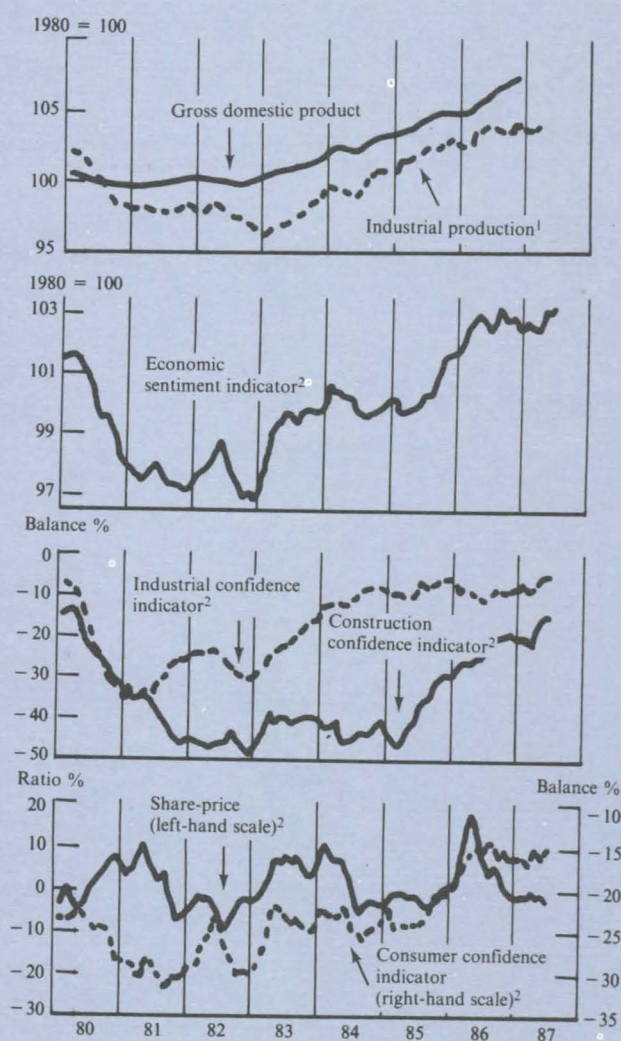
Business and consumer survey results

*In this number:
Industrial investment in 1987
and international leading indicators*

THE MAIN POINTS IN BRIEF

- In 1986 industrial companies in the European Community increased their investment budgets by 9 % which is equivalent to a real increase of 5 %. Although this figure exactly matches last autumn's estimates for 1986, it cannot obscure the fact that industrial investment in 1986 fell far short of companies' original plans at the beginning of 1986 (10 % in volume).
- For 1987 the signs are that last autumn's cautious company estimates will this time undergo only a slight downward revision: 8 % in nominal terms and 5 % in real terms, i.e. in both cases one percentage point down on the original plans.
- The stabilization of investment plans at around 5 % growth in real terms is not sufficient to prevent a further fall in the numbers employed in European industry, especially since in some member countries there are signs that the proportion of capacity enlarging investment which creates most jobs will lose some ground to rationalization and replacement investment.
- Broken down by member country, in 1987 the real increase in industrial investment will be above average in Ireland (+18 %), Denmark (+15 %), Belgium (+12 %) and Italy (+11 %). The growth rate of real investment will probably remain below the Community average in Germany (+4 %), France (+3 %), Greece (+2 %), Luxembourg (-2 %) and the Netherlands (-11 %).
- In June, the Community leading indicator improved slightly (from 103.0 to 103.2; 1980=100). But this is solely attributable to the more favourable trend in the United Kingdom and in Ireland; in the other member countries the indicator deteriorated slightly.
- The leading indicators available outside the Community also point to no more than a slight increase in economic growth in the second half of 1987.

GRAPH 1: Indicators of output and economic sentiment — European Community



¹ Three-month moving average.

² See notes to Table 6.

³ Deviations from trend in %.

New investment plans in industry confirm modest growth trend — According to the March/April survey, gross industrial investment rose by 9 % in value and 5 % in volume in 1986. For the current year, the corresponding rates of growth should be 8 % in value and again 5 % in volume.

At Community level, the latest survey thus confirms the results obtained last autumn for 1986. But it must be borne in mind that investment in 1986 proved to be much weaker than had been planned in the spring of that year: 5 % in volume compared with the planned 10 %.

However, the downward revision for 1987 is very slight: about 1 % in value and volume. This is in line with the results of the special survey on the effects of exchange rates fluctuations (see *European Economy*, Supplement B, June 1987). Despite the fall in profits due to the appreciation of several Community currencies and its adverse effect on competition, revisions of investment plans for 1987 have been limited, clearly because they were rather cautious from the outset.

The stabilization of investment plans in the region of 5 % in real terms is not sufficient, however, to create additional employment in industry. On average for the Community, over half the amount of investment budgets is devoted to replacement and rationalization. The percentage of investment mainly directed towards capacity enlargement will decrease in 1987, according to the plans of two of the three member countries where this question has been posed in Spring 1987: in Germany from 42 % in 1986 to 38 % in 1987; in Italy from 23 % in 1986 to 21 % in 1987; in France it will remain stable at 32 %.

The renewed emphasis on rationalization in some member countries is probably linked to the squeeze on profit margins in many companies due to exchange rate fluctuations and the worsened medium term sales expectations (see results of the special question in Supplement B, June 1987). As a consequence of the relatively modest increase in investment and the renewed emphasis on rationalization, the number of persons employed in European industry will decrease slightly in 1987 (graph 2).

Despite the recovery since 1984, real investment in European industry is not yet back to the level it was before the first oil shock (1973: 126; 1987: 122; 1981 = 100; see Table 5). In order to make up for part of the jobs lost in industry in the second half of the 1970s and in the early 1980s it would be necessary

to achieve several years of dynamic investment growth in the region of 10 % (in volume), as was the case for a short period (1985; 12 %). The present trend of industrial investment is not nearly good enough.

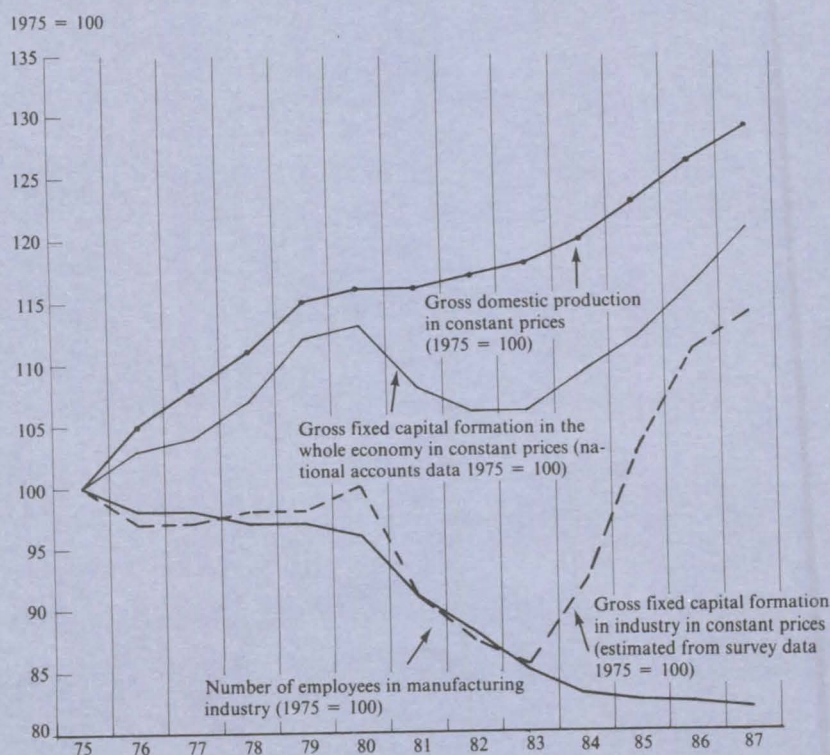
Investment in the member countries — Except for Luxembourg's outstanding performance (+39 %), the spring survey confirms that the growth of real investment in 1986 was particularly pronounced in Belgium (+13 %) and in Germany (+11 %). Ireland and Italy also registered above-average growth rates (+9 % and +7 %), contrary to last autumn's expectations (-1 % and +4 %). The final result for the United Kingdom is also better than previously expected (+5 % against +1 %). On the other hand, the prospect of low investment growth expected in 1986 was confirmed in France (+4 %), while the outturns are lower than expected in Denmark and the Netherlands (+3 % in both cases against the 7 % and 5 % expected last autumn) and particularly disappointing in Greece (-28 %, autumn survey -12 %).

In 1987, real investment should be buoyant in Ireland (+18 %) and also significantly higher in Denmark (+15 %), where the investment trend in 1986 was rather flat. Belgium and Italy still expect another year of fast growth even if the Italian companies were slightly less optimistic in March/April than in autumn last year (+11 % compared with +15 % expected in October/November 1986).

Except for the United Kingdom, which should hold its rate at the Community average (+5 %), the remaining Member States¹ are set to experience lower or even negative rates of real investment growth in 1987. It is true that forecasts for Germany (+4 %) and France (+3 %) are still positive and only 1 percentage point below the plans stated in the previous survey but this rate of increase is clearly not sufficient to narrow the investment gap which opened up in the first part of the 1980s. In Greece the negative investment trend in 1986 should at least come to an end (+2 %), though the level of investment is still extremely low (see Table 5). In the Netherlands investment plans in industry have undergone a further significant downward revision since last autumn (-11 % compared with -3 % predicted in October/November 1986). This revision is probably partly cau-

¹ For Portugal and Spain no investment plans are available for 1987.

GRAPH 2: Trend of industrial investment in the Community (business survey indicator) in the context of other macro-economic indicators



1986 and 1987: Estimation of the Commission's services with the exception of gross fixed capital formation in industry which are based on EC investment surveys.
Source: Eurostat and EC investment surveys.

TABLE 1: Industrial investment in manufacturing industry by Member State
% change in relation to preceding year

Year	B(d)	DK(d)	D	GR(d)(g)	F	IRL(d)	I	L(e)	NL	UK(d)	EUR
1986	+13	+6	+12	-11	+5	+10	+12	+40	+4	+6	+9
in values terms											
in volumes terms (a)	+13	+3	+11	-28	+4	+9	+7	+39	+3	+5	+5
1987	+13	+17	+6	+14	+6	+21	+15	-1	-12	+10	+8
in values terms											
in volumes terms (a)	+12	+15	+4	+2	+3	+18	+11	-2	-11	+5	+5

TABLE 2: Industrial investment in the EC manufacturing industry

A. % change in value in relation to preceding year								B. % change in volume in relation to preceding year (a)							
Years to which data relate								Years to which data relate							
Data of survey	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
Oct./Nov. 1981	-1	3						-9	-3						
March/April 1982	-1	3						-9	-3						
Oct./Nov. 1982		1	5						-5	-1					
March/April 1983		2	4						-4	-2					
Oct./Nov. 1983			3	10						-3	5				
March/April 1984			3	13						-2	7				
Oct./Nov. 1984				12	14						7	9			
March/April 1985				12	16						7	11			
Oct./Nov. 1985					15	10						10	7		
March/April 1986					17	13						12	10		
Oct./Nov. 1986						9	9						5	6	
March/April 1987						9	8						5	5	

TABLE 3: Industrial investment survey by branch

Results of the March/April 1987 investment survey, % change in value, over the preceding year

	Basic materials industries (b)		Metallurgical industries		Mechan. & Elect. industries		Processing industries (c)		Extractive		Food industries		Total, all industry	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
B	+18	+13	+7	-15	+10	+17	+20	+1	:	:	+2	+12	+13	+13
DK	+7	-29	-3	-20	-9	-26	+29	-2	:	:	+8	+80	+6	+17
D	+12	+8	-13	-17	+18	+7	+13	+10	+4	0	0	+8	+12	+6
GR (g)	+106	+5	-65	+2	+43	+61	+83	+109	:	:	+15	+45	-11	+14
F	+4	+5	-19	+22	+9	+7	+12	0	-10	+37	+1	+5	+5	+6
IRL	-10	+16	-76	+278	-11	+16	+22	+42	:	:	+45	+5	+10	+21
I	+2	+27	+9	-36	+15	+42	+47	+16	+28	-8	-12	+10	+12	+15
L	-23	-40	+3	-1	-40	+8	+192	+7	:	:	+3	-18	+40	-1
NL	+1	-7	:	:	+2(h)	-14(h)	+22	-23	-11	-11	+6	-5	+4	-12
UK	+6	+10	0	+14	+6	+10	+7	+11	:	:	+5	+8	+6	+10
EUR (f)	+9	+10	-5	+1	+13	+12	+21	+10	:	:	+2	+10	+9	+8

TABLE 4: Industrial investment survey—all branches

% change in value in relation to preceding year

Year to which data relate:	1983				1984				1985				1986				1987	
	Oct./ Nov. 1982	March/ April 1983	Oct./ Nov. 1983	March/ April 1984	Oct./ Nov. 1983	March/ April 1984	Oct./ Nov. 1984	March/ April 1985	Oct./ Nov. 1984	March/ April 1985	Oct./ Nov. 1985	March/ April 1986	Oct./ Nov. 1985	March/ April 1986	Oct./ Nov. 1986	March/ April 1987	Oct./ Nov. 1986	March/ April 1987
B (d)	-7	-9	-2	-2	+5	+15	+13	+10	+3	+12	+7	+7	+16	+21	+13	+13	+12	+13
DK (d)	+4	+11	+18	+19	+20	+60	+54	+44	+18	+40	+37	+38	+7	+11	+10	+6	+19	+17
D	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+5	+4	+1	+10	+14	+16	+19	+10	+12	+13	+12	+7	+6
GR (d)(g)	-23	-35	-49	-36	+41	+23	-1	-34	+95	+82	+51	+23	+69	+69	+11	-11	+5	+14
F	+7	+6	+6	+5	+15	+20	+18	+19	+6	+13	+16	+13	+3	+8	+8	+5	+8	+6
IRL (d)	+5	-18	-24	-1	+19	+10	-31	+21	+16	+9	-5	+68	+24	+22	0	+10	+14	+21
I	+13	+7	+3	+3	+8	+11	+6	+8	+29	+14	+12	+20	+15	+20	+8	+12	+19	+15
L (e)	+17	-39	+13	+20	-6	-22	+4	+17	-6	+4	+17	+21	+20	+48	+32	+40	-1	-1
NL	+11	+11	+6	+5	+25	+29	+27	+29	+15	+24	+22	+25	+5	+5	+4	+4	-5	-12
UK (d)	+5	+2	+2	+3	+15	+16	+16	+19	+13	+15	+10	+10	+11	+11	+6	+6	+8	+10
EUR	+5	+4	+3	+3	+10	+13	+12	+12	+14	+16	+15	+17	+10	+13	+9	+9	+9	+8

(a) The changes in volume are calculated by dividing the changes in value by the corresponding deflators for gross capital formation (equipment only). For 1986 and 1987 forecast deflator is used.

(b) Chemicals, man-made fibres, petroleum refining, rubber processing, etc.

(c) Manufacture of textiles, footwear, wood, paper, printing and processing of plastic industries.

(d) Excluding the extractive industries.

(e) Excluding the extractive industries; including energy and water.

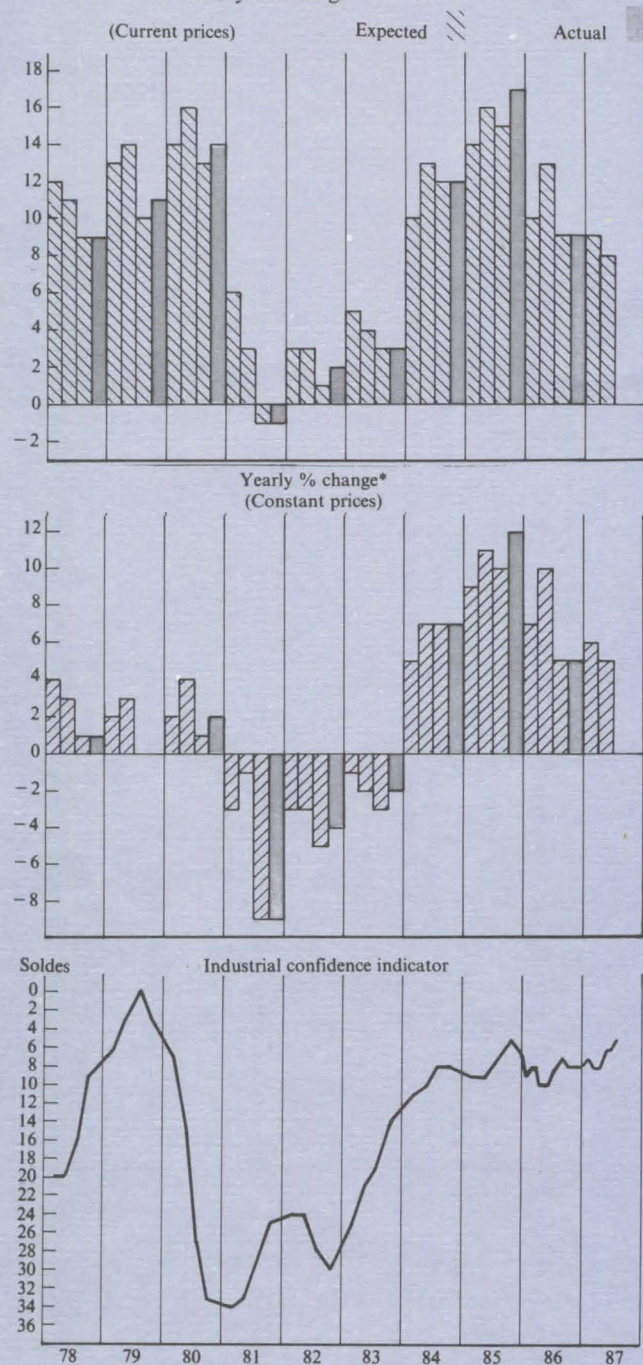
(f) Weighted total of the above (not given when data are substantially incomplete).

(g) Including public enterprises.

(h) Including the metallurgical industries.

Source: European Community investment surveys.

GRAPH 3: Investment in manufacturing industry
(Community as a whole)
Yearly % change



* For each year the first column represents the first estimate given in the autumn of the previous year; the second column is based on the spring survey results of the current year (April); the third column is the forecast for the current year according to the investment survey in October/November; the fourth column (actual) gives the reported rate of change according to the spring survey of the next year.

Sources: EC investment survey

sed by the sharp increase in the value of the guilder, even though the results of the special survey on the impact of exchange rate fluctuations did not give such an alarming signal for investment plans in the Netherlands. But it must also be remembered that industrial investment in the Netherlands has been relatively strong in recent years (see Table 5), so that the expected decrease in 1987 can be seen as a partial correction of somewhat too optimistic plans in the past. This explanation is probably even more true of the limited fall in industrial investment expected in Luxembourg in 1987 (-2 %).

Investment by industrial branch — Investment plans for 1987 in the *mechanical and electrical engineering* industries remain favourable (+12 % in value), particularly when taking into account the good results achieved last year. However, sustained investment growth in engineering crucially depends on realization of the exceptionally positive Italian investment plans (+42 %).

Contrary to the autumn expectations, investment should stabilize in 1987 in the *metal working industries* (+1 %), after cuts in 1986 (-5 %). By comparison with the last survey, plans in this industrial sector have been revised upwards in Belgium, Greece, France, Ireland and the United Kingdom. In Germany the investment trend in the metal working industries will still be negative in 1987 though marginally less than expected last autumn (-17 % against -18 %). On the other hand, substantial downward revisions have been reported in Italy for both 1986 (9 % compared with 16 %) and 1987 (-36 % compared with -11 %).

Whereas investment in the metal working industries is dominated by cuts in production capacities and the restructuring of old plants in the steel industry, the investment plans of producers in other *basic industries* such as the chemical industry, mineral-oil refining, paper production etc. depend more on the general business outlook and to a large extent on the effects of exchange rate fluctuations. Uncertainties in these fields in 1986 obviously led the producers of basic materials to cut their original investment plans (9 % compared with 13 %). Nevertheless the investment increase in 1986 was still considerable; in 1987 investment plans in this industrial sector even point to a slight acceleration (+10 % compared with +9 % in 1986), particularly in Italy, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

The *processing industry*, which produces most consumer goods, invested impressively in 1986 (+21 %). The rates of growth reached 20 % and more in Italy and the small countries, while processing companies performed better than the other manufacturers in Germany (+13 %), France (+12 %) and the United Kingdom (+7 %). This corresponds to the pronounced improvement in consumer confidence recorded in 1986. For the current year, investment plans are in line with those of the other sectors, except for the metal working industries. Greece and Ireland are the only two countries where the rate of investment will probably accelerate with respect to 1986 (+109 % and +42 % against +83 % and +22 %). Significant growth is also expected in three of the four largest Member States (Germany: +10 %, Italy: +16 % and the United Kingdom: +11 %). On the other hand, nominal investment in the Netherlands will probably fall below its 1985 level (-23 % in 1987 compared with +22 % in 1986).

Investment in the *food industry* should increase significantly at the Community level in 1987 (+10 %), after two years during

TABLE 5: Volume index of investment in the manufacturing industry (1981 = 100) (a)

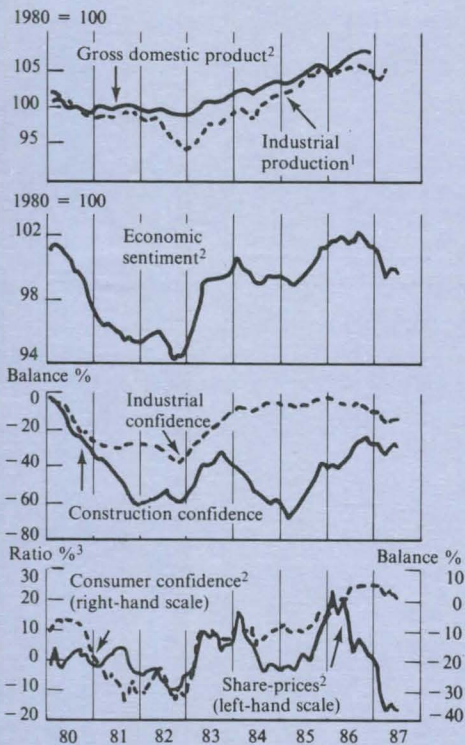
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
B	106	115	142	110	81	75	68	76	99	100	111	104	109	112	127	142
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100	98	108	150	197	203	233
D	106	101	92	88	90	89	93	99	107	100	98	96	95	112	124	129
GR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100	92	47	22	22	16	16
F	109	113	112	105	102	103	105	105	107	100	97	94	106	113	118	121
IRL	:	:	:	:	131	125	161	169	153	100	116	108	123	195	213	251
I	263	235	201	168	151	132	126	121	110	100	97	88	87	99	106	118
L	185	177	135	113	99	108	127	115	121	100	123	136	151	175	243	238
NL	:	:	:	:	107	117	114	107	115	100	95	99	126	155	160	142
UK	:	126	137	125	124	136	145	141	124	100	95	95	109	113	119	125
EUR	:	126	121	109	106	106	108	108	110	100	96	93	99	111	117	122

(a) These figures are based on the results of the EC Survey on realized investments after the application of the deflator of gross capital formation

Source: European Community investment survey

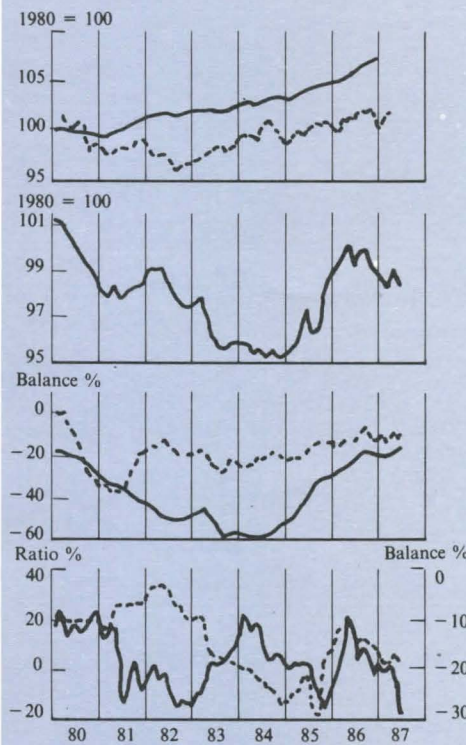
GRAPH 4-9: Indicators of output and economic sentiment

GRAPH 4: Federal Republic of Germany



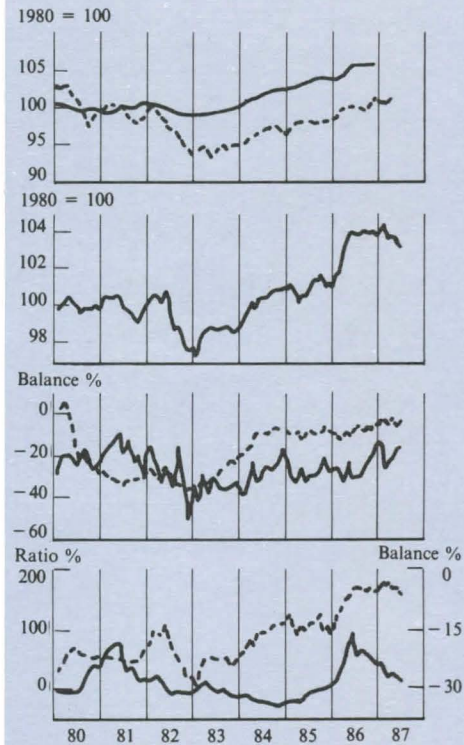
- ¹ Three-month moving average.
² See notes to Table 6.
³ Deviations from trend in %.

GRAPH 5: France



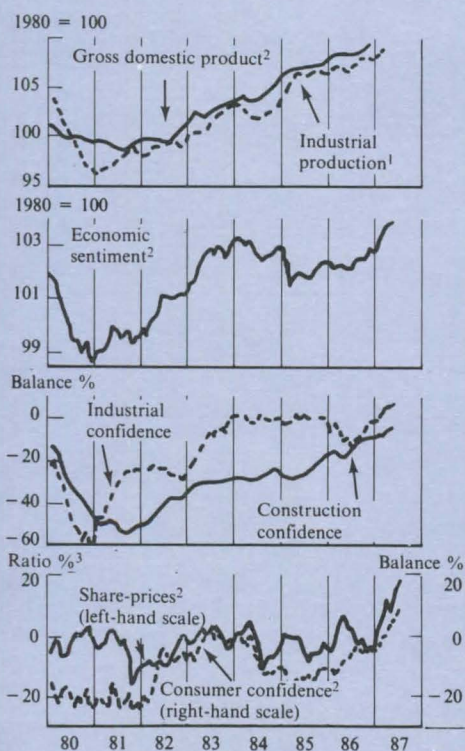
For explanations, see Graph 4.

GRAPH 6: Italy



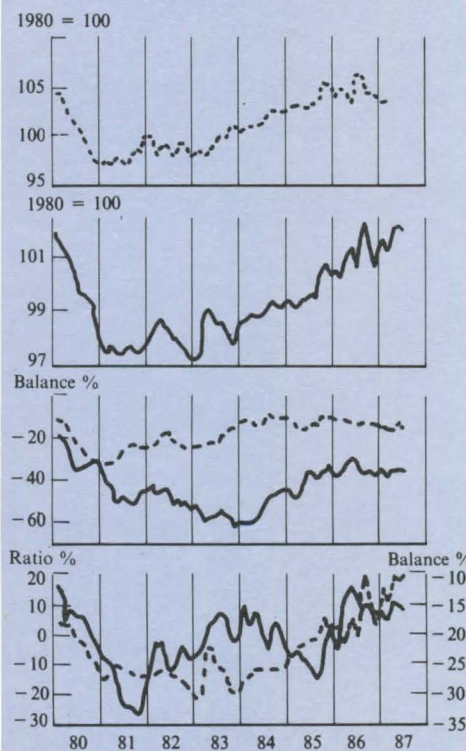
For explanations, see Graph 4.

GRAPH 7: United Kingdom



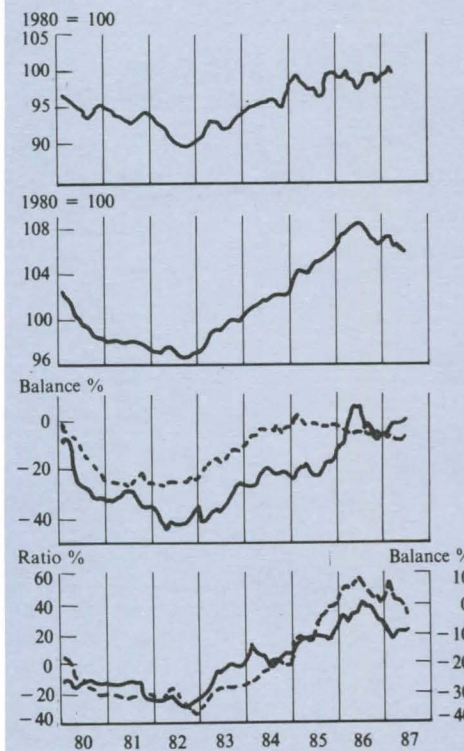
- ¹ Three-month moving average.
² See notes to Table 6.
³ Deviations from trend in %.

GRAPH 8: Belgium



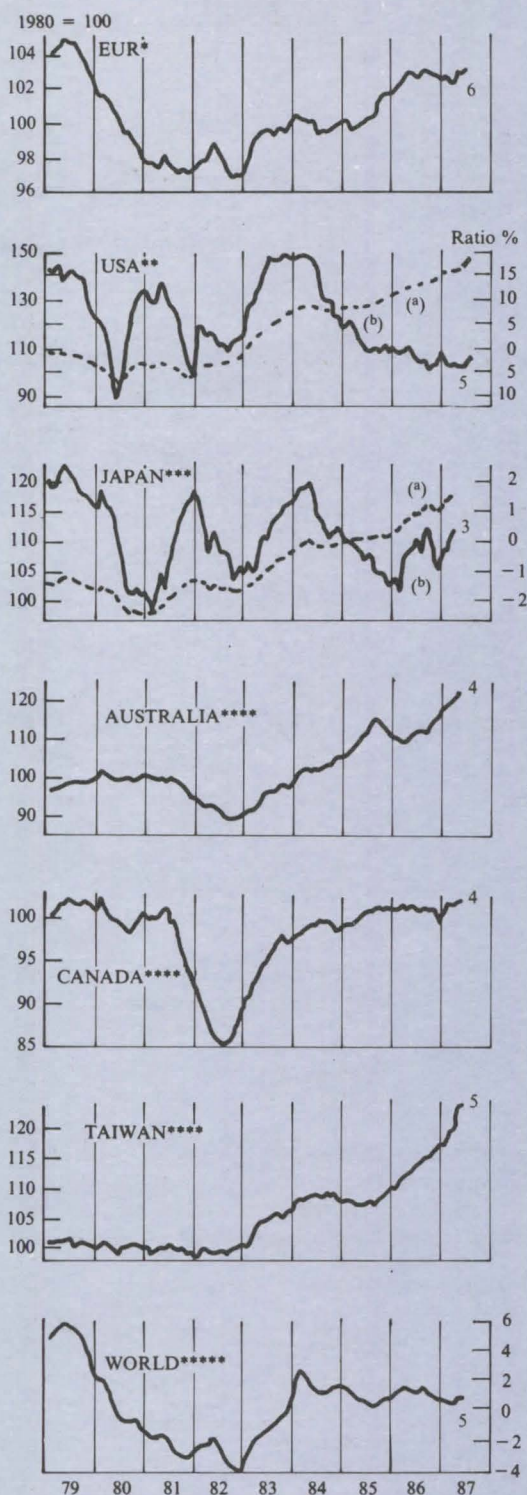
For explanations, see Graph 7.

GRAPH 9: Netherlands



For explanations, see Graph 7.

GRAPH 10: International leading indicators



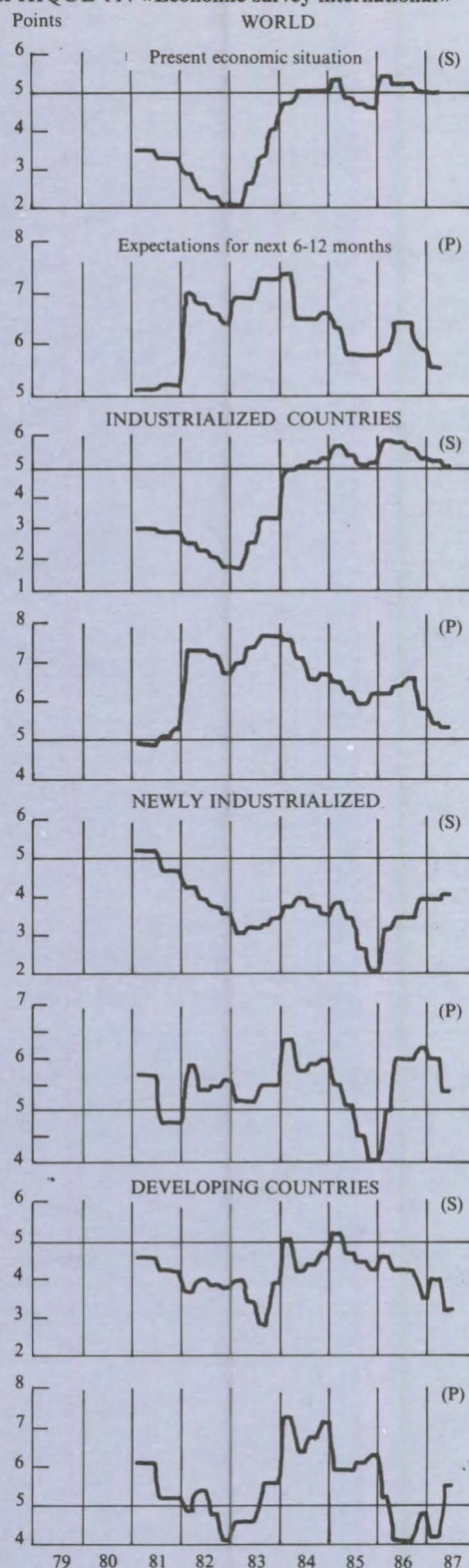
(a) Index 1980 = 100 (left-hand scale).

(b) Deviation from trend in % (right-hand scale).

Arabic number indicates last month for which data are available ('5' May).

Sources: * Commission of the European Communities; ** US Department of Commerce; *** Economic Planning Agency of the Japanese Government; **** Columbia University, New York; ***** Components of the composite leading world indicator are the 6 regional leading indicators presented in Graph 8 and the 4 series of the Economic Survey International for newly industrialized and developing countries (see Graph 11).

GRAPHIQUE 11: «Economic survey international»



The Economic Survey International has been conducted by the Ifo-Institute 3 times per year (February, June, September) and is based on the answers of about 500 economic experts in about 50 countries. The replies are 'graded': positive responses (+) receive a grade of 9, indifferent ones (=) a grade of 5 and negative ones (-) a grade of 1. Grades between 5 and 9 imply a preponderance of positive replies or increases, while grades between 5 and 1 indicate that negative replies or decreases predominated.

Source: Ifo-Institute for Economic Research, Munich.

which its nominal growth of 2 % has been below the rate of inflation. The advance will probably be particularly marked in Denmark (+80 % compared with +8 % in 1986), Greece (+45 % compared with +15 %), Belgium (+12 % compared with +2 %) and Germany (+8 % compared with 0 %), but all countries will share in it except Luxembourg (-18 % compared with 3 %) and the Netherlands (-5 % compared with 6 %).

Community leading indicator slightly improved — The modest increase in June at Community level (from 103,0 to 103,2; 1980 = 100) can be exclusively attributed to the more favourable trend in the United Kingdom and in Ireland (from 105,6 to 106,3 and from 100,9 to 102,2, respectively). In all the other member countries the indicator declined slightly (see Table 6). Germany and France still mark the lower end of the spectrum

of the composite indicator (99,8 and 98,2 respectively).

The latest leading indicator results thus confirm the conclusion drawn in the Commission's recent communication to the Council that the growth of the European economy has slowed: there is no indication of an impending recession but nor are there any clear signs of a new cyclical recovery, apart in the United Kingdom.

International leading indicators point to no more than a modest upward trend of world economy — In line with recent movements of the Community leading indicator, the latest figures available for the United States and Japanese leading indicators do not signal the danger of a recession in the near future but, despite some improvement, nor do they give any indication that a new soundly based upward trend has been established or can be expected in the next few months. To provide a comparison with the Community indicator, the trend adjusted curve of the quantitative United States and Japanese indicator had to be used (see Graph 10). The leading indicators for Canada, Australia, and above all Taiwan, point to a much more buoyant trend. In order to obtain a regionally more comprehensive view of the world economic situation, use was also made of the findings of Economic Survey International (ESI) (see Graph 11): since 1981, this survey has been carried out three times a year, in February, June and September by the IFO-Institute for Economic Research in Munich among some 500 economic experts (mostly managers in multinational companies) in some 50 countries. On the basis of the trials made so far, the experimentally constructed leading indicator² for the worldwide economic trend appears to provide a fairly accurate picture of the rate of growth in the world economy with a time lead of some six months. The slight increase in the indicator in recent months signals at best only a modest pick up of growth in the world economy in the second half of the year (see Graph 10, last curve).

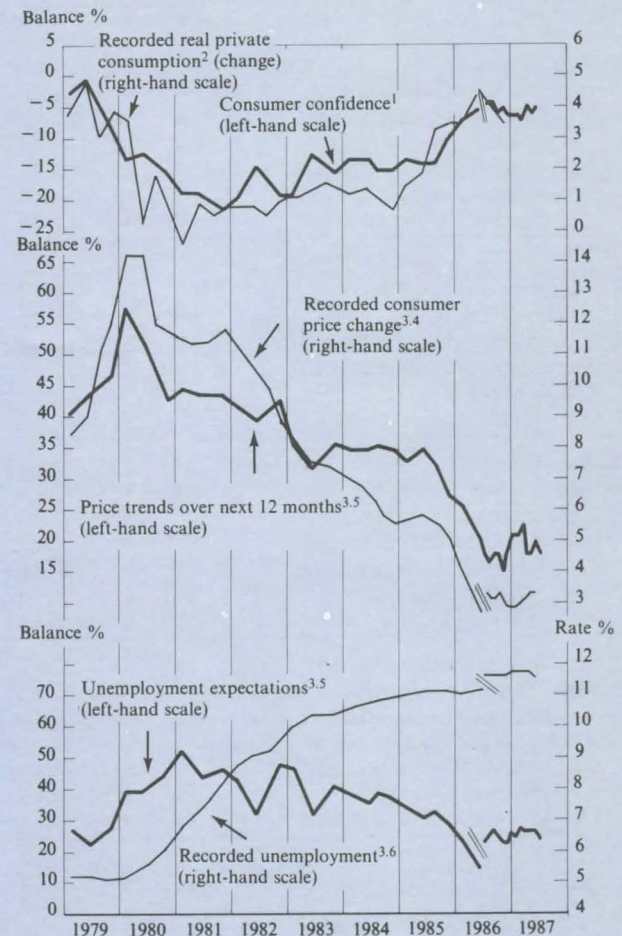
Less pessimism among European consumers — The *consumer confidence indicator*, as calculated for the Community as a whole, showed a small improvement in June 1987, after dipping slightly in May (from -6 to -5)³. However, this slight change for the better cannot disguise the fact that actually since mid-1986 the European confidence indicator has fluctuated at around -6, although it should also be noted that this level compares rather favourably with the mean value of this indicator over the period 1980-85 (-15).

The improvement in the consumer climate in June was especially due to the positive judgement of British and Spanish consumers (from +6 to +10 and from -12 to -7 respectively), but the recovery in the confidence of Irish consumers, after a serious weakening in May, also contributed to the positive evolution of the European consumer confidence indicator (from -29 in April to -33 in May and -28 in June). On the other hand, Dutch and Portuguese consumers appeared to be more pessimistic than in the preceding month (from -1 to -4 and from -2 to -4 respectively). The Netherlands deserves special attention because in June, for the second month in succession, the consumer confidence indicator pointed to negative after a rather long positive trend (from spring 1986 onwards). An analysis of the contribution made by the components of the consumer climate shows that it was primarily the more optimistic expectations on the general economic situation (from -7 to -5) and a more dynamic purchasing attitude (from -3 to -1) which supported the consumer climate in the Community in June.

The Spanish consumers have been remarkably optimistic with respect to the *general economic situation*. Since May, their opinions have much improved, as well on the recent past (from -23 to -17) as on the near future (to a smaller extent: from -4 to 0).

The improvement in *purchasing behaviour* at Community level (from -3 in May to -1 in June) was primarily due to the remarkable recovery in the propensity of Spanish consumers to purchase household durables (from -20 to -12). Purchasing behaviour also gained strength in the Netherlands (from -2 to +1) and in France (from -8 to -5). In Italy and Portugal consumers appeared to be less eager to make purchases of durable goods than they had been in May (from -6 to -8 and -18 to -22, respectively). The purchasing behaviour of the

GRAPH 12: Consumer survey results and objective economic indicators — European Community⁷



For notes, Table 8.

Sources: European Community consumer survey and Eurostat.

British consumer remained buoyant but did not improve further (+20).

At Community level the latest data confirm the trend of a slowdown of inflation and an expected narrowing of the spread of inflation rates in the different member countries. Positive results in bringing down inflation are particularly expected in Spain (from +20 to +9). In the United Kingdom *inflationary expectations* are still higher than in most other member countries—Greece and Italy excluded—but the June results showed a significant improvement (from +33 to +24). On the other hand, consumers in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the Netherlands—the two member countries with the lowest inflation rate at present—expect prices to rise somewhat faster in the next few months (from +8 to +13 in Germany and from -2 to +3 in the Netherlands).

16 July 1987

² For more technical details see footnotes to Graphs 10 and 11.

³ All the following figures in the text represent net balances of positive and negative replies.

TABLE 6: Indicators of output and economic sentiment

		Range (b)		Range (b)		1986	1986	1987			1987					
		Peak 1972/73	Trough 1974/75	Peak 1979/80	Trough 1981/83		IV	I	II		Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June
B	<i>gross domestic product</i> 1980 = 100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<i>index of industrial production</i>	102,5	76,5	106,3	92,4	105,7	105,3	104,4	:	:	104,4	105,1	103,7	:	:	:
	1. industrial confidence indicator	19	-56	-4	-35	-13	-14	-15	-14	-15	-15	-15	-16	-12	-15	
	2. construction confidence indicator	9	-36	-7	-65	-35	-36	-37	-35	-37	-38	-35	-35	-34	-35	
	3. consumer confidence indicator (c)	7	-18	-7	-31	-17	-17	-13	-10	-12	-14	-14	-10	-11	-10	
	4. share-price index (c)	155,1	98,0	114,3	75,0	272,2	293,0	311,5	340,9	299,1	305,4	330,1	336,4	340,4	345,9	
	= 5. economic sentiment indicator	109,0	98,9	103,9	96,8	101,0	101,0	101,4	102,1	101,6	101,2	101,5	102,1	102,2	102,1	
DK	<i>gross domestic product</i> 1980 = 100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<i>index of industrial production</i>	:	:	107,7	95,5	126,5	126,5	:	:	117,0	122,5	:	:	:	:	:
	1. industrial confidence indicator	:	:	:	-22	1	-2	-7	0	-7	(-7)	(-7)	:	:	:	:
	2. construction confidence indicator	:	:	:	-36	14	6	1	12	1	(1)	(1)	12	12	12	
	3. consumer confidence indicator (c)	:	-16	5	-22	-3	-11	-10	:	-11	-7	-13	-11	-7	:	
	4. share-price index (c)	:	:	:	:	420,2	367,8	384,3	381,2	388,0	390,2	374,8	372,0	380,2	391,4	
	= 5. economic sentiment indicator	:	:	:	:	102,6	101,5	101,0	:	101,2	101,1	100,8	101,0	101,4	:	
D	<i>gross domestic product</i> (b) 1980 = 100	85,1	83,3	101,2	98,9	108,9	109,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<i>index of industrial production</i>	92,0	82,4	103,1	91,4	107,0	106,5	105,0	:	103,7	105,9	105,5	107,8	:	:	:
	1. industrial confidence indicator	10	-49	2	-40	-7	-9	-14	-14	-10	-15	-15	-15	-14	-13	
	2. construction confidence indicator	-4	-72	11	-64	-33	-27	-31	-29	-29	-30	-33	-30	-26	-29	
	3. consumer confidence indicator (c)	:	-22	9	-31	3	5	2	1	5	1	0	2	0	0	
	4. share-price index (c)	109,0	75,2	115,6	97,6	295,7	295,5	262,5	263,2	280,3	255,2	251,9	265,6	259,3	264,7	
	= 5. economic sentiment indicator	103,8	97,0	103,6	94,7	102,0	101,7	100,3	99,9	101,2	100,0	99,6	100,1	99,9	99,8	
F	<i>gross domestic product</i> 1980 = 100	85,4	84,2	99,8	102,4	110,0	111,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<i>index of industrial production</i>	96,7	82,2	105,2	94,8	101,7	101,7	101,3	:	99,0	102,0	103,0	102,0	:	:	:
	1. industrial confidence indicator	29	-49	5	-39	-12	-12	-12	-10	-10	-14	-13	-9	-11	-10	
	2. construction confidence indicator	:	:	-17	-57	-22	-19	-21	-17	-21	(-21)	(-21)	-17	(-17)	(-17)	
	3. consumer confidence indicator (c)	:	-9	3	-27	-14	-16	-19	-18	-19	-18	-19	-17	-18	-18	
	4. share-price index (c)	86,6	53,6	101,2	82,7	337,3	364,6	391,3	400,5	375,6	386,7	411,5	416,5	406,1	378,9	
	= 5. economic sentiment indicator	107,8	97,6	101,8	95,1	99,2	98,8	98,2	98,5	98,3	98,2	98,2	98,8	98,4	98,2	
IRL	<i>gross domestic product</i> 1980 = 100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<i>index of industrial production</i>	80,4	72,3	103,8	99,6	130,8	134,3	133,5	:	129,4	135,3	135,8	:	:	:	:
	1. industrial confidence indicator	:	-41	20	-40	-8	-7	-3	4	-12	-1	3	5	0	8	
	2. construction confidence indicator	:	:	:	:	-38	-30	-33	-31	-33	(-33)	(-33)	-31	(-31)	(-31)	
	3. consumer confidence indicator (c)	:	-41	12	-44	-28	-32	-28	-30	-27	-31	-27	-29	-33	-28	
	4. share-price index (c)	85,8	29,9	112,2	79,4	231,2	242,9	298,5	373,6	271,5	302,3	321,6	348,6	373,6	398,7	
	= 5. economic sentiment indicator	109,1	96,7	103,6	98,1	100,3	99,9	100,8	101,5	100,6	100,6	101,3	101,3	100,9	102,2	
I	<i>gross domestic product</i> 1980 = 100	80,4	77,2	101,2	98,2	111,3	112,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<i>index of industrial production</i>	87,9	72,6	104,7	98,1	100,1	101,3	100,9	:	100,8	100,7	101,1	101,8	:	:	:
	1. industrial confidence indicator	31	-59	13	-41	-9	-7	-4	-4	-2	-4	-5	-2	-6	-3	
	2. construction confidence indicator	-8	-56	-5	-51	-26	-18	-22	-17	-16	-27	-22	-20	-17	-16	
	3. consumer confidence indicator (c)	:	-39	-12	-30	-4	-3	0	-2	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-3	
	4. share-price index (c)	169,6	68,5	185,0	116,9	667,7	734,5	696,8	711,1	717,2	684,9	688,4	726,9	710,4	696,0	
	= 5. economic sentiment indicator	103,8	97,4	101,6	97,6	103,4	103,8	103,8	103,5	104,2	103,6	103,7	103,7	103,4	103,3	
NL	<i>gross domestic product</i> 1980 = 100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<i>index of industrial production</i>	94,8	87,1	117,5	90,7	105,9	105,3	108,7	:	109,0	107,0	110,0	103,0	:	:	:
	1. industrial confidence indicator	12	-44	4	-31	-5	-5	-7	-8	-8	-7	-7	-8	-9	-7	
	2. construction confidence indicator	3	-47	3	-46	-3	-8	-4	-1	-7	-3	-1	-2	-1	0	
	3. consumer confidence indicator (c)	6	-15	5	-37	5	1	5	-1	7	6	1	1	-1	-4	
	4. share-price index (c)	:	86,3	122,8	92,8	327,6	331,9	317,3	341,3	318,7	310,9	322,2	338,0	338,2	347,8	
	= 5. economic sentiment indicator	107,8	100,7	105,3	97,1	107,4	106,6	106,8	106,1	107,1	106,9	106,3	106,4	106,0	105,8	
UK	<i>gross domestic product</i> 1980 = 100	94,6	91,0	102,5	97,7	112,2	113,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<i>index of industrial production</i>	92,7	89,6	110,0	93,8	110,1	110,8	112,1	:	111,1	112,9	112,3	112,6	:	:	:
	1. industrial confidence indicator	:	:	9	-60	-8	-4	2	10	-1	3	5	6	11	14	
	2. construction confidence indicator	:	:	7	-60	-10	-4	-4	5	-4	(-4)	(-4)	5	(5)	(5)	
	3. consumer confidence indicator (c)	:	-33	14	-26	-7	-4	-1	7	-4	0	0	4	6	10	
	4. share-price index (c)	78,5	23,3	111,6	104,4	301,1	309,7	369,0	416,5	341,6	371,5	393,8	384,5	421,2	443,8	
	= 5. economic sentiment indicator	103,8	97,7	104,9	98,8	103,0	103,5	104,2	105,6	103,8	104,3	104,6	104,9	105,6	106,3	
EUR	<i>gross domestic product</i> (a)(b) 1980 = 100	85,1	85,5	101,1	101,0	110,5	111,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	<i>index of industrial production</i>	92,9	83,0	103,2	94,6	105,4	106,1	105,5	:	103,9	106,2	106,3	105,8	:	:	:
	1. industrial confidence indicator	16	-49	3	-36	-9	-8	-8	-6	-7	-8	-8	-6	-6	-5	
	2. construction confidence indicator	:	:	-1	-48	-22	-18	-20	-16	-19	(-20)	(-20)	-16	(-15)	(-15)	
	3. consumer confidence indicator (c)	5	-17	1	-22	-6	-6	-6	-5	-6	-6	-7	-5	-6	-5	
	4. share-price index (c)	:	47,0	115,4	111,7	329,7	339,0	359,0	383,7	350,1	356,8	370,2	373,3	385,3	392,5	
	= 5. economic sentiment indicator	107,5	96,6	104,1	97,4	102,7	102,7	102,5	103,1	102,7	102,5	102,4	103,1	103,0	103,2	

(a) Weighted total of quarterly figures for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the UK.

(b) For the Federal Republic of Germany, gross national product for quarterly data.

(c) Not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 7: Monthly survey of manufacturing industry — Monthly questions and the composite industrial confidence indicator (a)
Balances: i.e. differences between the percentages of respondents giving positive and negative replies (s.a.)

		Range (b)		Range (b)		1986	1986	1987			1987					
		Peak 1972/73	Trough 1974/75	Peak 1979/80	Trough 1981/83		IV	I	II		Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June
B	production expectations	+31	-56	-4	-37	-7	-9	-12	-7	-12	-8	-15	-8	-5	-9	
	order-books	+13	-74	-14	-49	-25	-26	-27	-29	-27	-29	-24	-31	-27	-30	
	export order-books	+15	-82	-19	-55	-30	-30	-27	-33	-28	-26	-26	-34	-32	-33	
	stocks of finished products	-14	+37	+2	+18	+7	+8	+7	+6	+6	+9	+6	+9	+3	+7	
	selling-price expectations	+64	-10	+39	+12	+5	-4	-6	+7	-13	-4	0	+2	+7	+9	
	industrial confidence indicator	+19	-56	-4	-35	-13	-14	-15	-14	-15	-15	-15	-15	-12	-16	
DK	production expectations	:	:	:	+8	+7	+7	+5	:	+5	:	:	:	:	:	
	order-books	:	:	:	-34	+9	0	-12	:	-12	:	:	:	:	:	
	export order-books	:	:	:	+14	-2	-9	-16	:	-16	:	:	:	:	:	
	stocks of finished products	:	:	:	+24	+14	+14	+15	:	+15	:	:	:	:	:	
	industrial confidence indicator	:	:	:	-22	+1	-2	-7	:	-7	:	:	:	:	:	
D	production expectations	+17	-32	+10	-30	+2	+1	-5	-3	-1	-6	-7	-5	-4	-3	
	order-books	+5	-73	-6	-59	-15	-19	-25	-26	-22	-25	-27	-27	-26	-26	
	export order-books	:	:	-14	-50	-20	-27	-30	-35	-26	-29	-36	-36	-32	-36	
	stocks of finished products	-7	+43	-2	+31	+7	+10	+11	+11	+8	+13	+12	+12	+11	+11	
	selling-price expectations	+55	+4	+38	+4	+7	+7	+8	+14	+4	+9	+11	+10	+15	+16	
	industrial confidence indicator	+10	-49	+2	-40	-7	-9	-13	-13	-10	-15	-15	-15	-14	-13	
GR	production expectations	:	:	:	:	+21	+11	+10	+13	+8	+10	+13	+15	+7	+16	
	order-books	:	:	:	:	-16	-25	-27	-24	-26	-28	-26	-24	-27	-21	
	export order-books	:	:	:	:	-24	-24	-32	-28	-31	-35	-30	-29	-26	-27	
	stocks of finished products	:	:	:	:	+12	+15	+9	+11	+14	+8	+6	+4	+11	+17	
	selling-price expectations	:	:	:	:	+16	+8	+16	+29	-1	+24	+25	+27	+29	+30	
	industrial confidence indicator	:	:	:	:	-3	-10	-9	-7	-11	-9	-6	-4	-10	-8	
F	production expectations	+33	-29	+18	-20	+1	0	+1	+3	+2	-1	+1	+5	+2	+2	
	order-books	+26	-69	0	-56	-23	-23	-24	-21	-22	-24	-26	-22	-22	-20	
	export order-books	+24	-66	+10	-52	-28	-30	-32	-27	-29	-35	-32	-26	-28	-26	
	stocks of finished products	-14	+50	+3	+42	+15	+13	+14	+10	+11	+16	+14	+9	+12	+11	
	selling-price expectations	+76	+15	+62	+17	+14	+9	+11	+15	+13	+10	+9	+16	+15	+13	
	industrial confidence indicator	+29	-49	+5	-39	-12	-12	-12	-9	-10	-14	-13	-9	-11	-10	
IRL	production expectations	:	-21	+40	-33	+10	+8	+18	+21	+14	+27	+14	+22	+12	+27	
	order-books	:	-68	+18	-55	-22	-20	-19	-3	-36	-21	0	-1	-6	-2	
	stocks of finished products	:	+35	-6	+33	+13	+10	+9	+5	+14	+9	+4	+7	+7	+1	
	selling-price expectations	:	+64	+77	+20	-5	+8	+2	+8	+3	+1	+1	+5	+10	+8	
	industrial confidence indicator	:	-41	+20	-40	-8	-7	-3	+4	-12	-1	+3	+5	0	+8	
I	production expectations	+40	-43	+24	-26	+9	+7	+8	+8	+11	+8	+6	+11	+6	+7	
	order-books	+30	-82	+7	-66	-22	-17	-10	-11	-11	-11	-9	-10	-13	-10	
	export order-books	+13	-67	-6	-59	-30	-27	-24	-27	-21	-24	-27	-23	-31	-26	
	stocks of finished products	-24	+53	-8	+32	+14	+10	+9	+8	+7	+10	+11	+7	+10	+6	
	selling-price expectations	+76	+10	+87	+37	+15	+8	+11	+18	+12	+11	+11	+16	+16	+22	
	industrial confidence indicator	+31	-59	+13	-41	-9	-6	-3	-4	-2	-4	-5	-2	-6	-3	
L	production expectations	+84	-80	+40	-66	-20	-36	-43	-15	-40	-49	-40	-35	-10	0	
	order-books	:	:	+8	-70	-3	-3	-34	-43	-11	-47	-44	-44	-41	-44	
	export order-books	:	:	+9	-80	-22	-45	-63	-54	-64	-64	-60	-55	-51	-56	
	stocks of finished products	-14	+74	0	+58	+3	+1	-1	-1	-5	+4	-2	+4	-4	-2	
	selling-price expectations	:	-46	+74	-38	-30	-31	-40	+14	-53	-56	-12	-23	+35	+31	
	industrial confidence indicator	:	:	+16	-65	-5	-13	-25	-19	-15	-33	-27	-28	-16	-14	
NL	production expectations	+26	-26	+20	-13	+4	+6	0	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	0	+3	
	order-books	+7	-48	-5	-42	-12	-15	-16	-20	-16	-15	-16	-20	-21	-20	
	stocks of finished products	-3	+57	+3	+39	+6	+6	+6	+5	+6	+6	+5	+5	+5	+4	
	industrial confidence indicator	+12	-44	+4	-31	-5	-5	-7	-8	-8	-7	-7	-8	-9	-7	
UK	production expectations	:	:	+29	-52	+11	+15	+22	+31	+19	+21	+27	+24	+31	+37	
	order-books	:	:	-2	-85	-18	-14	-8	+2	-13	-6	-5	+1	+4	+1	
	export order-books	:	:	-11	-72	-19	-15	-11	-5	-13	-10	-11	-10	-9	+4	
	stocks of finished products	:	:	-1	+42	+16	+12	+8	+2	+9	+7	+7	+7	+1	-3	
	selling-price expectations	:	:	+70	+7	+15	+18	+23	+27	+21	+25	+24	+25	+30	+27	
	industrial confidence indicator	:	:	+9	-60	-8	-4	+2	+10	-1	+3	+5	+6	+11	+14	
EUR	production expectations	+24	-30	+15	-24	+5	+5	+5	+7	+7	+4	+5	+7	+7	+8	
	order-books	+15	-70	-7	-56	-19	-18	-18	-16	-18	-18	-18	-16	-16	-16	
	export order-books	:	:	-12	-50	-23	-25	-27	-26	-26	-26	-28	-27	-27	-25	
	stocks of finished products	-10	+48	-1	+31	+12	+11	+10	+8	+9	+11	+11	+9	+8	+7	
	selling-price expectations	+64	+9	+53	+22	+12	+10	+12	+18	+10	+13	+13	+16	+18	+19	
	industrial confidence indicator	+16	-49	+3	-36	-9	-8	-8	-6	-7	-8	-8	-6	-6	-5	

(a) The indicator is an average of the responses (balances) to the questions on production expectations, order-books and stocks (the latter with inverted sign).

(b) These are the extreme (high and low) values of the balances of the different questions, reached in the course of 1972-1975 and 1979-1983, respectively.

Note: (s.a.) = seasonally adjusted. : = not available. () = estimated. Source: European Community business surveys.

TABLE 8: Consumer opinion on economic and financial conditions^(a)

		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986		1987						
											Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDICATOR ^(b)	B	-8	-10	-20	-27	-27	-28	-27	-21	-17	-19	-16	-12	-14	-14	-10	-11	-10	
	DK	-1	-2	-19	-17	-12	0	6	4	-3	-16	-13	-11	-7	-13	-11	-7	:	
	D	5	6	-5	-22	-26	-15	-10	-7	3	5	5	5	1	0	2	0	0	
	GR	:	:	:	:	0	-11	-4	-5	-20	-23	-26	-26	-29	-31	-27	-32	-31	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-9	-10	-10	-11	-10	-14	-13	-12	-7	
	F ^(d)	1	-5	-10	-9	-5	-15	-23	-21	-14	-16	-17	-19	-18	-19	-17	-18	-18	
	IRL	8	-10	-22	-28	-34	-39	-33	-29	-28	-33	-35	-27	-31	-27	-29	-33	-28	
	I	-18	-17	-22	-22	-18	-24	-15	-12	-4	-3	-3	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-3	
	NL	-1	-8	-25	-31	-32	-30	-22	-7	5	0	1	7	6	1	1	-1	-4	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-7	-4	-9	-5	-4	-2	-2	-2	-4	
UK	8	-4	-18	-21	-12	-3	-4	-10	-7	-3	-6	-4	0	0	4	6	10		
EUR ^(c)		0	-3	-13	-19	-17	-15	-14	-12	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7	-5	-6	-5	
FINANCIAL SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLDS	B	-11	-11	-15	-19	-25	-29	-31	-23	-14	-16	-12	-13	-11	-8	-6	-6	-6	
	DK	2	1	-10	-12	-7	-4	-2	-3	-2	-5	-1	-6	-1	-2	-2	0	:	
	D	1	2	-4	-16	-18	-14	-11	-8	1	2	4	2	0	1	1	2	1	
	GR	:	:	:	:	-2	-13	-8	-8	-24	-28	-31	-27	-31	-33	-32	-35	-32	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-10	-11	-9	-10	-9	-13	-11	-12	-9	
	F ^(d)	-2	-4	-7	-8	-7	-11	-15	-13	-11	-14	-14	-13	-14	-14	-14	-14	-13	
	IRL	-9	-21	-32	-38	-41	-43	-42	-37	-34	-36	-36	-33	-37	-32	-30	-37	-29	
	I	-14	-13	-14	-14	-13	-15	-12	-10	-6	-6	-6	-4	-4	-3	-4	-3	-5	
	NL	4	1	-9	-18	-20	-28	-26	-17	-3	-3	-2	2	3	0	0	3	-1	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-8	-6	-7	-6	-7	-3	-1	-2	-3	
UK	-10	-11	-24	-30	-27	-15	-15	-16	-13	-8	-11	-11	-8	-12	-5	-6	0		
EUR ^(c)		-4	-5	-11	-17	-16	-15	-15	-12	-8	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8	-6	-6	-5	
— over last 12 months	B	-3	-3	-6	-9	-12	-15	-18	-13	-5	-5	-3	-2	-1	-2	-1	1	2	
	DK	6	3	-8	-4	-2	0	3	3	2	-4	0	4	4	0	3	4	:	
	D	2	2	-3	-12	-14	-9	-6	-4	2	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	
	GR	:	:	:	:	15	0	6	2	-12	-18	-24	-18	-18	-21	-18	-23	-22	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	2	1	2	2	1	-1	-1	2	
	F ^(d)	4	0	-2	0	0	-4	-7	-3	-2	-5	-6	-4	-5	-4	-3	-4	-5	
	IRL	1	-13	-19	-24	-23	-26	-22	:	-15	-18	-18	-16	-13	-12	-14	-20	-12	
	I	-6	-7	-10	-8	-6	-8	-3	-2	1	1	1	4	5	4	4	2	2	
	NL	1	1	-9	-13	-14	-21	-17	-6	2	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	-1	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	3	-2	3	2	2	1	4	2	
UK	3	-1	-13	-15	-9	-2	-3	-5	-3	0	-1	0	3	5	7	7	9		
EUR ^(c)		2	0	-6	-9	-8	-7	-6	-4	0	0	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION	B	-47	-44	-58	-69	-68	-62	-57	-33	-29	-35	-32	-20	-23	-24	-16	-19	-19	
	DK	-31	-34	-56	-47	-42	-4	4	2	-10	-24	-24	-20	-16	-30	-25	-17	:	
	D	-5	3	-18	-46	-51	-29	-14	-11	7	11	12	9	3	2	2	1	-1	
	GR	:	:	:	:	-2	-11	-4	-10	-28	-34	-36	-33	-37	-36	-32	-38	-34	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-15	-16	-14	-21	-24	-27	-25	-23	-17	
	F ^(d)	-18	-27	-39	-37	-28	-41	-54	-52	-34	-36	-37	-41	-40	-42	-39	-40	-42	
	IRL	-4	-35	-56	-66	-74	-77	-65	-61	-58	-64	-65	-63	-65	-61	-56	-65	-58	
	I	-45	-43	-57	-60	-51	-57	-36	-26	-10	-5	-6	0	-2	0	-3	-4	-1	
	NL	-23	-30	-55	-64	-64	-54	-19	8	18	8	10	15	13	4	5	0	-6	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-5	2	-4	-1	1	2	8	4	2	
UK	0	-33	-55	-62	-40	-23	-25	-37	-29	-22	-25	-24	-19	-16	-8	-1	7		
EUR ^(c)		-16	-22	-41	-51	-44	-37	-31	-28	-15	-13	-13	-14	-15	-15	-13	-13	-12	
— over next 12 months	B	-28	-29	-45	-51	-43	-38	-33	-17	-12	-18	-15	-7	-8	-10	-5	-10	-8	
	DK	-21	-24	-42	-29	-23	3	6	4	-7	-17	-16	-12	-11	-20	-19	-8	:	
	D	-1	1	-19	-33	-32	-14	-10	-6	3	2	2	1	-4	-4	-4	-6	-5	
	GR	:	:	:	:	25	6	10	3	-13	-23	-26	-22	-19	-20	-17	-25	-22	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	0	2	-4	-7	-8	-7	-4	0	
	F ^(d)	-15	-29	-40	-27	-23	-36	-45	-34	-18	-21	-22	-27	-27	-27	-24	-26	-26	
	IRL	2	-26	-35	-38	-42	-45	-29	-26	-26	-32	-31	-27	-23	-20	-29	-34	-33	
	I	-14	-19	-30	-30	-24	-25	-9	-8	3	4	1	10	5	4	1	1	-1	
	NL	-16	-26	-48	-42	-42	-28	-5	10	12	1	3	8	4	-1	-7	-10	-14	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	9	0	8	9	6	1	4	2	
UK	5	-16	-24	-23	-10	-5	-10	-16	-14	-5	-9	-8	-2	3	6	10	16		
EUR ^(c)		-8	-16	-30	-30	-24	-21	-18	-14	-5	-5	-7	-6	-7	-7	-7	-7	-5	
PRICE TRENDS	B	59	55	65	69	77	78	78	72	49	42	36	36	30	33	27	32	32	
	DK	47	39	50	51	48	26	26	26	10	7	5	6	0	-5	1	-1	:	
	D	16	25	44	52	46	23	15	9	-15	-25	-26	-28	-23	-23	-20	-16	-12	
	GR	:	:	:	:	15	30	24	26	39	36	38	41	39	41	41	43	42	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46	45	43	44	45	38	41	40	28	
	F ^(d)	60	70	79	77	62	55	58	44	12	8	5	7	18	19	14	14	15	
	IRL	57	80	85	87	87	80	71	59	47	44	42	43	42	41	35	37	33	
	I	67	72	80	79	72	69	55	49	36	32	33	26	25	27	24	28	24	
	NL	47	43	62	68	63	43	41	22	-2	3	-7	-18	-27	-27	-26	-23	-19	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31	29	31	34	38	33	30	30	27	
UK	35	48	59	41	31	15	19	24	15	13	17	14	11	15	10	10	7		
EUR ^(c)		42	49	63	62	53	40	37	30	13	11	10	8	10	11	9	11	10	

TABLE 8 (continued): Consumer opinion on economic and financial conditions^(a)

		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986		1987						
											Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	
PRICE TRENDS (cont.)	B	22	33	42	40	45	40	37	36	27	21	22	23	14	18	14	18	16	
	DK	27	29	38	31	31	12	16	15	7	7	1	4	11	11	7	5	:	
	D	33	44	51	50	43	30	28	25	5	-1	1	0	6	1	4	8	13	
	GR	:	:	:	:	25	37	38	42	44	41	47	50	45	48	48	49	41	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	20	22	22	23	15	24	20	9	
	F (d)	41	46	50	39	42	37	32	27	19	14	18	24	29	17	9	12	12	
	IRL	36	59	56	52	46	39	35	32	23	23	28	32	23	25	22	25	23	
	I	44	56	60	58	56	54	46	48	35	36	37	32	38	34	35	37	37	
	NL	36	48	61	52	50	38	25	17	6	5	4	-2	-12	-12	-6	-2	3	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	12	21	14	16	17	17	16	16	
	UK	21	34	43	31	29	27	40	43	32	35	38	36	35	36	33	33	24	
— over next 12 months		EUR (c)	34	44	51	44	42	35	35	32	20	18	21	21	23	18	18	20	18
UNEMPLOYMENT	B	42	42	57	67	60	57	44	37	33	40	37	35	36	40	37	36	33	
	DK	29	22	39	37	29	30	5	-4	1	27	24	19	15	24	26	18	:	
	D	10	3	20	43	43	30	20	16	4	3	9	7	14	13	12	13	14	
	GR	:	:	:	:	11	10	11	17	31	30	35	38	38	36	35	39	34	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	26	33	40	39	36	39	35	24	
	F (d)	30	44	47	43	30	41	62	50	33	35	35	38	44	47	47	50	42	
	IRL	6	12	34	47	56	67	52	48	45	48	47	44	33	31	34	47	49	
	I	42	41	51	52	56	57	49	47	39	37	41	34	40	37	40	39	41	
	NL	42	35	59	72	72	67	36	0	-11	-6	-7	-4	3	3	7	9	4	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	21	26	22	26	18	19	22	17	
	UK	20	30	58	50	34	37	32	35	32	21	24	19	16	14	8	6	3	
— over next 12 months		EUR (c)	25	27	43	48	41	38	32	23	22	26	25	28	27	27	27	24	
MAJOR PURCHASES	B	46	30	23	15	13	6	6	-18	-26	-22	-17	-21	-25	-24	-24	-21	-21	
	DK	41	42	21	10	16	7	14	14	0	-32	-25	-20	-13	-11	-14	-14	:	
	D	31	25	18	-1	-17	-8	-9	-8	4	5	7	10	6	2	8	2	4	
	GR	:	:	:	:	-35	-35	-24	-20	-22	-13	-11	-31	-39	-45	-36	-40	-43	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-27	-23	-26	-23	-10	-23	-20	-20	-12	
	F (d)	34	35	39	28	30	19	6	-4	-3	-4	-5	-9	-4	-10	-5	-8	-5	
	IRL	49	46	30	24	13	-6	-9	-2	-10	-18	-23	2	-15	-12	-18	-11	-10	
	I	-10	-3	2	4	1	-13	-15	-15	-8	-9	-6	-9	-8	-6	-8	-6	-8	
	NL	28	13	-2	-17	-21	-18	-44	-29	-6	-9	-9	4	6	-4	4	-2	1	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-28	-28	-30	-30	-27	-18	-20	-18	-22	
	UK	43	43	28	26	25	32	31	24	24	18	15	24	24	19	22	20	20	
— at present		EUR (c)	29	27	22	12	6	5	0	-3	0	-3	-3	-1	1	-4	0	-3	-1
— over next 12 months	B	-28	-29	-26	-28	-28	-30	-28	-30	-28	-27	-25	-23	-24	-24	-22	-18	-18	
	DK	-9	-8	-14	-12	-10	-8	-7	-8	-12	-15	-12	-12	-12	-10	-10	-12	:	
	D	-15	-15	-19	-25	-28	-29	-28	-26	-20	-19	-18	-16	-20	-19	-20	-19	-23	
	GR	:	:	:	:	-24	-33	-38	-33	-42	-38	-35	-39	-43	-51	-48	-49	-44	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-26	-27	-34	-28	-29	-24	-22	-22	-23	
	F (d)	-13	-16	-18	-13	-9	-10	-10	-9	-3	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	
	IRL	-13	-17	-19	-22	-27	-31	-25	-22	-20	-21	-21	-22	-26	-26	-17	-20	-19	
	I	-16	-10	-17	-18	-22	-22	-21	-21	-21	-19	-23	-21	-20	-21	-21	-20	-21	
	NL	-14	-19	-23	-27	-27	-29	-27	-20	-15	-15	-14	-15	-12	-12	-10	-10	-12	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	2	5	2	4	1	2	10	5	
	UK	-9	-6	-14	-19	-18	-15	-12	-14	-12	-10	-12	-16	-14	-11	-9	-8	-6	
— over next 12 months		EUR (c)	-12	-12	-17	-20	-20	-19	-18	-16	-15	-16	-15	-16	-15	-14	-13	-14	
SAVINGS	B	35	40	38	41	40	46	46	46	43	44	54	41	50	53	50	55	51	
	DK	7	11	15	23	26	40	41	50	46	47	49	55	46	48	53	43	:	
	D	34	46	43	32	27	33	38	41	44	47	44	52	44	39	41	45	43	
	GR	:	:	:	:	-25	-29	-20	-18	-31	-31	-32	-34	-43	-44	-40	-46	-45	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	36	45	29	39	48	41	41	42	41	
	F (d)	10	8	-3	-2	-5	0	6	11	12	11	13	17	17	20	20	19	23	
	IRL	14	8	5	-3	-9	-3	-8	-1	-3	2	-7	-8	-3	-10	-2	-7	-8	
	I	6	4	-6	-7	10	21	33	37	47	50	46	48	50	48	51	49	51	
	NL	13	19	19	27	38	35	34	41	48	45	53	51	51	52	51	52	48	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-42	-43	-42	-49	-39	-36	-31	-25	-21	
	UK	-10	-5	6	5	5	10	17	20	23	24	22	25	33	32	31	30	34	
— at present		EUR (c)	16	21	15	12	12	19	24	29	31	33	30	35	35	34	35	36	
— over next 12 months	B	-14	-14	-20	-21	-25	-26	-27	-33	-9	-8	-2	-10	-3	-1	-2	-2	-1	
	DK	-11	-12	-20	-19	-18	-12	-11	-7	-6	-12	-12	-9	-7	-8	-3	1	:	
	D	43	46	44	23	-2	1	3	3	11	15	12	18	16	12	16	12	11	
	GR	:	:	:	:	-37	-41	-39	-40	-47	-47	-52	-54	-52	-59	-54	-58	-61	
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-36	-40	-32	-34	-34	-31	-39	-41	-34	
	F (d)	-27	-29	-32	-32	-32	-35	-37	-36	-31	-33	-32	-34	-32	-35	-31	-35	-32	
	IRL	-5	-11	-13	-19	-22	-25	-37	-28	-30	-28	-30	-25	-31	-34	-20	-39	-29	
	I	-35	-34	-32	-30	-22	-27	-20	-17	-10	-9	-9	-5	-7	-6	-8	-5	-5	
	NL	6	8	0	-1	-3	-8	-2	6	12	14	14	19	17	17	14	21	14	
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-39	-39	-40	-39	-40	-36	-29	-31	-27	
	UK	-4	-4	-16	-20	-17	-13	-12	-14	-12	-6	-12	-13	-7	-9	-4	-8	-5	
— over next 12 months		EUR (c)	1	2	-4	-11	-17	-16	-15	-11	-11	-12	-11	-10	-11	-9	-11	-10	

TABLE 8 (continued): Consumer opinion on economic and financial conditions^(a)

		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986		1987					
											Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June
FINANCIAL SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLDS	B	11	12	9	7	6	5	6	5	13	11	14	13	13	15	16	14	14
	DK	10	9	4	4	4	8	8	11	10	9	9	8	10	7	11	9	:
	D	23	22	21	16	12	11	11	12	17	18	18	19	17	17	17	18	17
	GR	:	:	:	:	0	0	2	3	1	2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-3	-2
	E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	4	7	3	7	8	1	3	6
	F^(d)	10	10	8	8	8	6	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	2
	IRL	11	8	2	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2	4	-5	0
	I	7	8	8	8	13	9	11	12	15	16	15	16	15	17	15	17	16
	NL	14	22	19	18	17	15	13	16	19	16	16	20	19	18	18	20	19
	P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	3	6	3	7	10	7	8
UK		8	10	8	9	9	12	12	11	11	14	11	11	12	13	14	13	17
EUR^(c)		14	15	12	11	10	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12

(a) The sum of the replies for each Member State are weighted in the Community total with the value of consumers' expenditure.

(b) The indicator represents the arithmetic average of results for five questions, namely the two on the financial situation of the household, the two on the general economic situation, and that concerning major purchases at present.

(c) If monthly data are not available, the EUR-averages incorporate the most recent available results.

(d) Data of an experimental nature from June 1986 onwards.

¹ The climate of consumer confidence is measured by an indicator based on five questions in the consumer survey. These are the questions relating to the general economic situation, the household financial situation and to major purchases of durable goods.² Quarterly data; percentage change on corresponding quarter of preceding year.³ Quarterly data; monthly from May 1986 onwards.⁴ Percentage changes on corresponding quarter resp. month of preceding year.⁵ See table 8 for data and notes.⁶ Seasonally adjusted.⁷ EUR 10 up to May 1986; EUR 12 from June 1986 onwards.

Source: European Community consumer survey.

Institutes carrying out the surveys

Country	Survey: Manufacturing industry	Construction	Investment	Retail sale	Consumer
Belgium	BNB Banque Nationale de Belgique	BNB	BNB	BNB	DIMARSO Gallup Belgium
Denmark	DS Danmarks Statistik	DS	DS	—	DS
Federal Republic of Germany	IFO Institut für Wirtschafts- forschung	IFO	IFO	IFO	GfK Marktforschung
Greece	IEIR Institute of Economic and Industrial Research	IEIR	IEIR	—	NSS National Statistical Service
Spain	MIE Ministerio de Industria y Energia	—	MIE	—	GALLUP Instituto Gallup
France	INSEE Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques	INSEE	INSEE	INSEE	INSEE
Ireland	CII and ESRI Confederation of Irish Industries and Economic and Social Research Institute	CIF Construction Industry Federation	CII and ESRI	—	AI Agricultural Institute
Italy	ISCO Istituto per lo Studio della Congiuntura	ISCO	ISCO	ISCO	ISCO
Luxembourg	STATEC Service Central de la Statistique et des Études Économiques	STATEC	STATEC	—	—
Netherlands	CBS Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek	EIB Economisch Instituut voor de Bouwnijverheid	CBS	NIPO Nederlands Instituut voor de Publieke Opinie en het Marktonderzoek	CBS
Portugal	INE Instituto Nacional de Estatística	—	INE	—	NORMA
United Kingdom	CBI Confederation of British Industry	BEC Building Employers Confederation	BSO Business Statistics Office	CBI	GALLUP Gallup Institute

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